AMERICAN INSTITUTE-Annual Fair. GILMORE'S GARDEN—CODEST.

MASONIC TEMPLE—" Blind Tom."

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Day and Evening.

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Sueiness Nonces.

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New-York Daily Eribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1877.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Mount St. Nicholas, one of the defences of the Shipka Pass, has been captured by the Turks. The Russians are fortifying their positions before Plevia. President MacMahon has

prepared an Electoral manifesto. General Devens delivering the oration. Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States

the Jay Commission. Bank was closed yesterday, by order of the Banking riot, the social anarchy and wretched Department. A deficiency of \$64,014 70 was found. | financial condition existing at the close of near Newark. - Gold, 1031s, 1027s, 103. Gold National policy, while its ill effect upon the great stream flowed northward to the Equator, not accumulated any surplus worth namcents; of the silver doilar, 951g cents. Stocks active and higher, closing feverish and unsettled.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indieate clearer and cooler weather. Thermometer yesterday, 72, 800, 730,

Mr. Watterson's cold and sullen nature expanded into unaccustomed warmth yesterday, under the sunshine of a President's de facto

Gen. Arthur seems to have scored one at tical recommendations of the Jay Commission were made by him years ago, and may be found in the pigeon-holes of the last Administration, was well calculated to impress the Secretary of the Treasmy. But it doesn't help the last Administration much.

An interesting letter from Senator Morton's present home gives an account of his condition, and the hopes and fears of his family and friends. It is encouraging to hear that both the Senator and his family are more hopeful than any time since the attack, but it is easy to see, on the other hand, that his state is still serious, and that the danger is by no means past.

A staff correspondent's letter on another page describes the methods of mining and separating coal, preliminary to discussing the question of miners' wages and strikes in the coal regions of Pennsylvania. The controversy between the miners and the companies in the Lebigh Valley has come to an end for the time being, but the dispute is as fierce as ever in other sections of the State, and an intelligent and intelligible explanation of the situation there, such as our readers are certain to receive, will-be most timely.

The revelation of the strength of the Workingmen's movement in Ohio, which is made in a Toledo letter on another page, may almost be said to be startling. The growth of this party within a few weeks to an apparent membership of 4,500 voters in a county where the total vote is but 10,000, and our correspondent's estimate that the ticket will get 20,000 votes in the State-four or five times the majority either of the two great parties would be glad to be sure of-show what demoralization has come upon the regular political organizations in Ohio. It will be well if both of them learn that it seldom pays to surrender principles to catch votes. Those to whom the surrender is made too often sparn it with contempt.

Very often the blindest men are those who ought to keep their eyes widest open. The remark that a certain great writer makes about a murderer closing forty-nine doors of detection, and not seeing the fiftieth standing wide open, is recalled by the episode of David C. Stewart, narrated elsewhere. The crime was a record or political career of any of them to either to the Schary, which flows into Lake less serious affair, but the stupid blindness of the criminal was the same. This man was in- the report. And yet they are the leaders the Niger; that the Ogowé, at present the fadicted, along with an ex-Congressman and in other good company, for attempting to de- refusing to prop them up with Federal bay- portant region of its own; in short, that no but an absolute surplus, in a building; and first speech was something like twelve columns in

ago he enlisted in the Navy in his own name, which was forwarded to Washington on the pay-rolls, and was detected by the authorities there. Yesterday he was arrested, and to-day is doubtless reflecting that a little commonsense is necessary in a stanling dispute with the Courts.

It is plain enough that there is a new admin istration in the Bank Department. The Exammer recently appointed by Acting Superintendent Lamb, finding, in his investigation of the affairs of the Clairmont Savings Bank, that the evidences of insolvency were fast accumulating, at once ordered the bank to suspend business. The time was when the old style of Examiner would have made a leisurely report, and the old style of Superintendent would have pondered long and indecisively upon the matter, and meantime the stock of money with which the depositors were to be repaid would have been steadily decreasing. It is evident that Mr. Lamb has infused a new spirit of promptness into the Department, and savings' bank depositers can feel that their interests are watched now with a jealous care.

The President's reception in Louisville has a significance which no other greeting has had, of the many that have been extended to him. It is the first visit of a President to the South since the war closed-for the war was not really over when Mr. Lincoln went to Ricamond -and one of the bitterest of Border States welcomes him with a fervor of goodwill, the thrill of which can be felt almost at this distance. His escort is of Confederate veterans; his greeting is the Rebel yell that ery. he has often heard on the other side of the battle-field. He asks the great crowds if they are ready to support the Constitution, with all its amendments, and they shout their assent. He tells them that there is no reason why the old divisions should continue; he says, indeed, that they have ceased to exist, and cheers upon cheers are his answer. The eagerness with which the people respond to friendly sentiments, the warmth of their pledges, and what may almost be called their humility, are fairly pathetic. The President's visit has evidently won the hearts of the people of the South. and it would not be surprising, if, by showing the spirit in which they are willing to meet the people of the North, it did much to make the work of reconciliation perfect.

THE MEN OF PLUNDER.

A great many Republicans have differed very widely and very positively with The Tribune in its views of politics and treatment of political questions during the past five or six years. Doubtless many readers of The Tribune, while conceding the sincerity of its convictions and the earnestness with which it maintained them, failed to see any sufficient reas in for its opposition to the Southern policy of the Republican party under the Grant Administration, and consequently disapproved its course. We beheve time has vindicated the wisdom of that opposition, and demonstrated very clearly the reasonableness of its action. Even if the progress of events during the last term of President Grant had not shown the folly of undertaking with such instruments as were Domestic.—The President visited Louisville yes- used and of such means as were resortterday, and was received with cordial enthusiasm. cd to, to establish peace and order in The Rev. Stuart Robinson delivered an ad- the South and at the same time maindress of welcome, to which Mr. Hayes re- tain Republican ascendency, the conduct sponded. - The Soldiers' and Sailors' Mon- of the men who had obtained control ument was dedicated at Boston, Attorney of the Republican organization in the Southern The States must sooner or later have disclosed the fatal weakness of any policy which involved met at Baltimore. —— Collector Arthur visited the Secretary of the Treasury, to discuss the reports of power. The unsettled state of affairs in all CHY AND SUBURBAN.—The Chairmont Savings the South, the prevalence of disorder and of the forests. The desertion of the porters The Inter-State Long Range match was won President Grant's last term, bore abundant by the Amateur Rifle Club Team. - A workman evidence of the evil effects of the course of party was not less clearly shown in its loss of strength in the Northern States, and its maniintervention at the South.

publicans-and, no doubt, there are now. who not only questioned the wisdom of the change in the Southern policy, which as has since appeared, was in fact initiated by President Grant in his treatment of the Louisiana question in the closing Washington. His statement that all the prac- hours of his administration, but with great earnestness, and sometimes with inlignation, protested against it as a base and treacherous abandonment of the men who had built up the Republican party in the South. THE TRIBUNE had very little faith in the majority of those leaders. It had never been able to see anything meritorious in the political activity which was directed to their own promotion and aggrandizement, nor anything to praise in their devotion to a party success which meant nothing more to them than continued opportunities for plunder. It failed to see anything base or mean in what was called the desertion of these men by the Administration. It was quite confident, on the contrary, that the course pursued would not only restore peace and order at the South, but would eliminate from politics a corrupt and demoralizing element which had worked infinite mischief to the country, and been almost fatal to the Republican party. We have felt certain that time would show the truthfulness of our view of the advantage to the party as well as the country of this sloughing off of the carpet-bag element in the party. How long a time must elapse before this will appear is still a question. If the prognostications of certain Democratic leaders with regard to Emboma. His greatest loss was that of his the organization of the Senate are correct, we have not long to wait.

These gentlemen are counting upon the assistance of at least four carpet-bag Senators in a plan for reorganizing the Senate, so as to give the Democrats control. The four are Messrs, Conover, Dorsey, Patterson and Spencer. The programme may fail, but it is worthy of notice that the only reason that has been advanced for a possible failure is, that each of these Senators has now an important committee chairmanship which would probably be lost under a Democratic organization for less advantageous positions. That the Democratic leaders should seriously consider such a programme, and count upon the treachery of these men for carrying it out, is a sufficient comment upon the reputation of the men. of the Congo, as there are southern, we may Their standing in the public estimation is evidenced by the fact that the report is generally credited. There is, in fact, nothing in the character, public the river Welle, of Schweinfurth, belongs throw any doubt upon the reasonableness of Tsad, or the Benue, which is the main arm of

has been maintained in their respective States. Was there ever cheaper treason, or completer revelation of baseness? No one seems to doubt the willingness of these men to go over to the opposition if they can find their account in it. The only question is where they are. To keep such fellows in the Senate, the Grant Administration pursued a policy which alienated thousands of Northern Republicans and sent enough Democrats into the Senate to make Democratic control of that body possible with the help of the earpetbaggers. It never seemed to The Tribune to be wise or houest. The disappearance of these men from the positions they dishonor is the best thing that can happen.

STANLEY'S GREAT EXPLORATION. Another geographical problem, and one of her grim keeping, has been triumphantly solved. There were good grounds for the belief that Mr. Stanley, with the advantage of his years of experience as an explorer, his vigorous and thoroughly acclimated frame, his combined courage and quickness of decision in situations of peril, and his exceptionally complete equipment for the undertaking, would succeed in reaching the western coast somewhere; but that he should have been allowed by fate to follow the Lualaba of Livingstone until it became the Congo, and to locate its entire course from the Manyuema country to the Atlantic Ocean, is one of the most signal successes in the annals of geographical discov-

Stanley's last letters to The Herald before setting out on this wonderful journey, were written from Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, in August, 1876, and did not reach their destination until the 13th of last March. He announced his speedy departure for Nyangwe, on the Lualaba, the point beyond which both Livingstone and Cameron found it impossible to proceed. The difficulties encountered by the letter in his endeavors to reach the river from points further west gave us, in advance, a clear conception of the bazardous task which awaited Stanley. When these last messages arrived, six months of his unknown journey had already elapsed, and six more have passed before the news of his safe arrival at Emboma, on the Lower Congo, comes to relieve the general taken the form of a painful suspense. Reachfrom Lake Tanganyika to the mouth of the ing territory utterly unknown.

The first report, which The Herald has just received, gives a general and somewhat vague geographical outline of the route. Stanley started from Nyaugwe, the initial point of exploration, on the 15th of last November, Instead of embarking on the Lualaba, he appears to have pressed forward along the right bank of the river, carrying his supplies and the sections of his boat on the shoulders of men. His progress was greatly impeded by great tracts of dense forest, and the attacks of the savage native tribes, with whom he found it impossible to establish any friendly intercourse, He then crossed the river, and continued his march along the left bank, encountering the same obstacles. Finally the porters from Nyangwe, 140 in number, became so intimidated by the dangers which beset the party, that they deserted in a body. The march, in fact, was necessarily made in military order, with skirmishers in advance, and a rear guard. Many men were struck down by the arrows of the natives, shot at them out of the ambush was followed by a combined attempt to exterminate the rest of the party, and Stanley was finally compelled to betake himself to the river.

The brief sketch of the voyage will excite a and was paying 6 per cent to its depositors. where its course was interrupted by a succession of cataracts. Stanley, who found that in fest inability to maintain itself without Federal spite of the hostility of the tribes on both shores, he was better able to protect his men In spite of all this, however, there were Re- in their canoes than in the forests, was obliged to cut a track thirteen miles in length, in order though their number is rapidly diminishing- to transport his boat and the canoes below the falls. Then, after a period of very necessary rest, the voyage was resumed. On reaching the parallel of 2° north latitude, the course of the river turned westward, and then southwestward, in a great curve. It was from two to ten miles in breadth, and filled with Islands, between which the little flotilla pushed forward with less danger from the attacks of the savages. All efforts to communicate with the latter failed; the supplies came to an end, and the party was threatened with starvation. Finally, when three entire days had been passed without food, Stanley halted at a village on the left bank, where, by a providential chance, the people were friendly, and had some intercourse with the sea-coast. They called the river "Ikuta ya Congo." From that point, the name of Lualaba was replaced by "Kwango,"

or " Zoure" (Zaire?). Rested and amply supplied, the expedition set forth again. But its dangers were not yet over; in three days Stanley entered the dominions of a powerful tribe, the men of which were armed with muskets. They put off in fifty-four large canoes to attack the nineteen canoes of the intruders, and a desperate running fight was kept up for twelve miles down the river. This was the last but one, of thirtytwo separate attacks made upon the expedition, after leaving Nyangwe. Of the force of 350 men with which Stanley left Zanzibar, in November, 1874, 115 survivors, in a miserable state of exhaustion, arrived with him at only English assistant, Francis Pocock, who was carried over one of the cataracts of the Congo on the 3d of Jene last. A special fortune seems to have attended the explorer, for hes own boat, the "Lady Alice," with himself and crew, was carried over another cataract, six weeks later, all escaping as by miracle. From Emboma there is easy communication with St. Paul de Loanda, and Stanley may,

therefore, reach England in another month. The exploration, it will be seen, beginning at the point where Livingstone and Cameron were interrupted, determines the entire course of the Congo River. But farther, through the great curve of that river beyond the Equator, it carries our line of knowledge over nearly half the unexplored region of Central Africa. Even if there are no great northern affluents consider it now nearly established as settled facts, that the largest feeders of the Victoria N'yanza are the sole sources of the Nile; that whom the Administration has "deserted," by vorite field of French explorers, has no im-

fraud the Government, and fled. Six months onets. They are the self-sacrificing patriots other large river-system will be found in the through whose devotion the party organization yet unknown region lying between the systems of the Nile, the Niger and the Congo. The results of Mr. Stanley's discoveries thus extend widely beyond their field. His good fortune has been commensurate with his daring and endurance; and the two journals which equipped him so liberally for the great venwhether they cannot serve themselves better ture are rewarded by a contribution to geographical knowledge, which has never been equalled by any single journey of exploration. When we take Stanley's new route from Zanzibar (or, at least, from Ugogo) to the Victoria Lake, including his discovery of the Shimeyu River; his complete circumnavigation of the lake; his examination of the southern end of the Albert Lake; his journey from Karagwe to Ujiji by a new route; his repetition of the complete survey of Lake Tanganyika; and, finally, his marvellous descent of the Lualaba-Congo to the Western Ocean, we must admit that it stands alone, in variety the most important which Africa has held in and importance of achievement, in the records of African travel.

> THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK. Brooklyn people are much chagrined by the recent savings bank failure. Their pride is touched, and the current expression on the subject is to the effect that while such an occurrence might not be surprising in New-York, it is quite out of character for their own good city. Only a few months ago they were pointing with much satisfaction to the superior way in which such things were managed "on the "Hill," as compared with the wicked metropolis on the other side of the East River. The occasion then, was the closing of the Park Savings Bank, on the corner of Fultonave. and Oxford-st. The directors found that the concern was losing money. So they stopped receiving deposits, and issued a notice to depositors requesting them to withdraw their funds. Every creditor of the bank was paid dollar for dollar, with accumulated interest. It was a highly honorable performance, and no doubt was a costly one to the directors, who deserved something more than the thanks of the community. A young savings bank cannot be wound up without loss, unless it may have had some exceptional good luck in trading in securities, such as buying bonds and selling them at a profit. The ordinary savings bank is, strictly speaking, insolvent an hour after its birth. The first blank book it purchases cannot be sold again at the same price after there anxlety in regard to his fate, before it has is a pen-scratch in it; the assets of the bank have already become of less amount than its ing Emboma on the 8th of August, his travels | liabilities. The unfortunate Long Island Sav ings Bank was conducted, for the first few years Congo, must have occupied about eleven of its life, as if its directors justly appreciated months, nine of which were spent in travers- this inevitable weakness. Its office was a modest one, hired at a light rental. But, when three or four years elapsed, these traditions of economy were thrown aside, and the bank made its first great mistake.

The directors and officers were men of good social standing, and some of them-as, for instance, the colonel of a favorite regiment-had a wide personal popularity. Its title helped the concern not a little in obtaining the favor of a class of depositors different from those of most savings banks in the city: "Long Islanders" patronized it more than the city people; a Long Islander" being, in the Brooklyn vernacular, a person who lives outside the city limits. For so young a bank, the concern was very prosperous. The directors decided to buy an eligible lot near the City Hail, and erect upon it a handsome banking-house. The locality was the business centre of Brooklyn, and not a few practical men dreamed at that time that Brooklyn was about to become a great emporium of business, instead of a city of homes. The banking-house was built, costing with the lot, \$230,000. That and that alone, has broken the back of the bank. A few figures will show how such an investment must operate. Suppose a bank had \$1,000,000 | door is open for every man who desires indeon deposit, invested so as to earn 7 per cent, was killed by an explosion in a chemical factory the Administration as a matter of State and general impatience for fuller details. The In the four years of its existence it had ing. Its entire resources would then be or by listening to agitators to embroil them-\$10,000 a year, out of which it must pay salaries, rental, and all other expenses. But now suppose that \$200,000 of its deposits are invested in a banking-house, leaving \$500,000 that draws interest at 7 per cent. Its income is then \$56,000, its payments of interest to depositors remaining \$60,000. An annual deficiency of \$4,000, as well as all salaries and other expenses, must then be met from the rental of the portions of the banking-house which the bank does not occupy. Manifestly, that would be a very speculative and risky investment for poor people's savings. The Long Island concern had for a time a much larger amount of deposits than in the supposed case; it reached for a while \$3,000,000. But the deposits might be expected to fluctuate, and in last

year's report they were stated at little over a million dollars. Having made this great blunder, the directors were afterward slow to perceive its bearings. If the bank could have kept up its maximum amount of deposits; if all its investments except the banking-house had paid seven per cent; and if the rental from the building had met reasonable expectation, the concern might have been kept affoat with close conomy. Two of these expectations, according to the last annual report, were fulfilled: the interest on investments of a million was over \$70,000, and the rental collected was over \$5,000. But the most important one was wanting; the deposits had fallen off immensely. The second great mistake of the directors was in not closing their doors as soon as there were signs of the withdrawal of deposits. They now calculate their loss of assets by depreciation of real estate at \$100,000, more or less. This loss must be divided among \$800,000 of deposits, so that the present depositors may get seven-eighths of their money. If it had been divided among, say, \$2,500,000 of deposits, the loss to each depositor would not have been much more than 4 per cent. Can there be any question as to which would have been the better course? But it is now scarcely hoped that 80 per cent will be paid, and if it is, it will be by driblets stretching through perhaps three or four

In winding up such a bank, it would be the part of mercy to pay the small depositorssay of \$200 or less-seventy-five per cent at once, and let the larger depositors do the waiting. There are some of the latter that can certainly afford to wait; as for instance, one that is said to have \$38,000 to his credit. Such people have no proper business among savings bank depositors. It would be in accordance with the proper functions of savings banks to have the limit of a deposit fixed by law at \$500; or to provide, at all events, that an excess over that sum should draw no interest. But the points most evident from the history of the Long Island Savings Bank are, that it is eminently unsafe to invest anything

the public, the sooner it is closed the better.

FOLLY ABOUT "EMPLOYES."

Mr. Wendell Phillips is always inaccurate and illogical; not so often merely silly. Yet in a recent letter about the strikers to The Herald, he says: "Here every man reads, "votes and carries arms. The physical force, 'the voting majority, and a large share of the "intellectual ability, are in the possession of the employés."

It is not true, in any proper sense, that the

numerical or voting majority in this country is

"in the possession of the employés." Mr. Phil-

lips really refers to those who are not identi-

fied by their interests with the capital by which wages are paid, but with those who earn wages. The sons of farmers, working with them on their farms, may be employed, but their interests are with the owner. There were 2,659,-985 farms in the United States, and, exclusive of those enrolled as "farm laborers," only 2,653,305 persons between sixteen and sixty years of age employed in all agricultural occupations, whence it is certain that a large proportion of those enrolled as farm-laborers are, in fact the sons of farm-owners. If only one half are of this class, the number of persons directly identified with capital, as farm owners or their sons, is about 3,650,000. But there are also of the professions, and engaged in other employments in which they do not receive, but pay wages, about 330,000; there are also merchants and traders in number about 383,000; there are 352,-000 manufacturing establishments, and each must have at least one person in the capacity of an owner or employer of labor. Already the number of persons not employed, in any sense within the purpose of Mr. Phillips, exceeds 4,600,000, out of 9,486,734 persons between the ages of sixteen and sixty engaged in all gainful occupations, according to the census. And yet there are very many more, such as teachers, clerks in banks, railways and stores, agents and commercial travellers, who are in some sense employed, but whose interests are wholly diverse from the interests of those to whom Mr. Phillips appeals-who would neither vote with the foes of capital, nor fight with them. These number about 270,000 more. And there still remain the large class of persons who are no longer in any active occupation, but are living upon the fruits of former labor by themselves or others. Thus it is plain that persons who are in any proper sense employed, with respect to any struggla between capital and labor, do not form the numerical majority in the country, of persons of the fighting age, and still less are they a majority of persons of the voting age.

But the power of Mr. Paillips for mischief is fortunately very muc't more limited by the fact that a great proportion of the workers in this country look forward to become at no distant day employers of labor, and are already capitalists. The savings banks hold the earnings of more than 2,300,000 of them; many more are stockholders in railways, and nearly 200,000 in banks; and an army of young men laboring on the farms, have already begun to accumulate in order to buy or rent a farm, and hire labor themselves. It is this broad distinction in the condition of labor here and in other countries which gives ground for hope that no professional agitator, nor reckless demagogue, will ever be able to array in this country the more intelligent and enterprising workmen in a crusade against capital. The more ignorant, and especially those whose habits or lack of capacity forbid them to rise to more independent positions, may be misled here as in other countries. But those who have intelligence enough to lift themselves above the position of wage-earners, also have enough to know that in this land the pendence. There will never be one-half of the wage-earners in this country who will consent to condema themselves by trades-unionism to a life without hope or individual ambition, to make mischief, but not enough to rule this country by ballots or "physical force."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Tweed is showing the country what the glorious Democracy can do when it has a chance.
The Democratic arithmetic man has ceased to earch for comfort in the returns of the Maine

Postmaster General Key seems to have been indulging in a brilliant burst of silence for the past few days.

Judge Taft has injected an elaborate discourse on silver into the Ohio campaign, with no perceptible result except to increase its dulness about twenty-

five per cent. John Morrissey says John Kelly is pulling the string which is making Tweed's tongue wag so glibly. It isn't the first time Mr. Kelly has done the Republican Party good service by holding up Tammany as a horrible example.

Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, has been out to

Ohio, in solemn consultation with John G. Thompson. Where there is a scarcity of campaign funds Mr. Barnam is a great power. If he can't get your Uncle Dick's pocket-book open, nobody can.

The latest Cabinet rumor is that Assistant-Secretary McCormick will be offered the Russian mission and that the Hon, Galusha A. Grow will have Mr McCormick's present position. The selection of Mr Grow for any position would help the public to for-get a good many bad appointments.

Gen. Butler has comforted the greenback disciples in the West with the assurance that he thinks as much of their pet hobby as he ever did. He hasn't found anybody able to answer him on the subject, and he is waiting till he does before changing his opinion. If the General holds on a little longer the greenback will take itself out of the way, and then he won't need any opinion at all.

It is announced to the anxious patriots, who are editing newspapers in the interior of Pennsylvania and drawing salaries for not working in the Philadelphia Custom House, that their cases will be con sidered by the Cabinet after the process of reform has been accomplished among their fellow sufferers in the New-York Custom House. Judging by the ontlook, at present, this appears to be a long respite. The Hon, Zachariah Chandler has paid a brief visit

to Washington, looking as brown as a berry, full of cheerfulness and very talkative about the delights of fishing, but as ignorant as a girl about political complications. The hungry interviewer sounded him in vain for an opinion, and had to content himself with the general observation that the ex-Secretary looks like a man who is saying nothing but doing an awful amount of thinking. In spite of the subsidy question, Mr. Randall appears

to be clearly ahead in the Speakership contest. The Southern support seems to be practically solid in his favor, and to have some good reason or other for believing that he is on their side of the "reconciliation with an appropriation" question. The Northern Democrat, unless he is a candidate himself, apparently does not care where Mr. Randall stands. He denounces subsidies on general principles, but then he does not mean anything by it. As for Mr. Cox's chances, the main obstacle seems to be the persist-ent refusal of the country to regard his claim as anything but a joke. The ponderosity of the speeches in Ohio this year

passes all precedent. No orator who has yet taken the stump has been able to express himself in less than a page of a newspaper, and nearly all of them have gone beyond this limit. Stanley Matthews's

that when a bank is losing the confidence of length. Judge Taft's was only a little shorter, and ex-Gov. Cox broke out on Saturday with a trifling little effort of nine columns. The whole trouble arises from a brave effort to explain the platform, and prove its wisdom. Each orator has succeeded in saying nothing of any consequence, and in saying it in an impressive and able manner; but it makes dreadfully heavy reading, and acts upon the masses like a deluge of soothing syrup.

Another Democrat has come to the surface who heard Mr. Tilden say he was in favor of a new

State ticket this Fall, but like all of the other hearers of that remark, he does not seem to have heard Mr. Tilden's subsequent denial. All of the journals in the State which have ever supported Mr. Tilden without compulsion, are in favor of the renomination of the present State officers, on the ground of his desire for their renomination. It is a little odd that he should have told his enemies of his desire for a change, and neglected to say anything of the kind to his friends. Why don't some of the anti-renomination brethren cable Mr. Tildea on the subject? It would not cost much, and it would save a great deal of first-class bluster.

PERSONAL.

Minister and Mrs. Noyes are already, it is reported, very much liked in Paris.

President Lincoln's monument at Springfield. Ill., is nearly completed. The groups of statuary are being lifted to their places.

Mr. Irish, Democratic candidate for Governor of Iows, is the first native of that State ever no nated to that particular office. It is now reported, concerning Madame

Adelina Patti, that she was gone to a convent in Brittany, with the emphatic determination to take the vell, This is the sort of recommendatory letter that Mr. Alfred Tennyson writes: " My dear Mr. from what I know of your unwearfable assiduity in ac complishing to the fullest whatever you undertake, I

should fancy that tuis Bristol College could scarce light upon a worthier Principal taan yourself.—Affred Tenny-son." Mr. T. B. Aldrich is a very popular author in Germany; nearly an his writings have been translated for the delectation of the Germans. Carl Braun, in the Illustrirte Deutsche Monatshette, calls bin "the most

charming of American humorists," and says that he "has a marvellous gift for details." It is said that Bismarck's influence and power were never greater than at present. A correspondent of The Press, of Pulladelphia, says: "It has been noticed that for years he has avoided close social intercourse with the royal family, excusing bimself on the ground of bad health. In every other instance, even with the Princes or Princesses of the reigning family, an avitation is always considered to be a command. Not so to the potent Chancelor."

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe says that she met at an English garden-party, two of "six noble sisters, all unmarried and living together, the daughters of an Earl, now deceased, who refused to allow any of his younger daughters to marry before the cidest should find a husband. For some unknown reason she never did find one, and one at least of the younger sisters, who was sought in marriage by a gentleman of suitable position, was obliged to submit to this cruel proscription, and remained slagic until until her father's death, when she declared nersel too old to enter a new condition."

Mr. Lawrence Barrett says of Edwin Forest, that he can testify to the warm interest that Forrest took in ail young, carnest and hard-working actors. When I was fulfilling an engagement in Philadelphia many years ago," says Mr. Barrett, "Mr. Forrest occupied a box nearly every evening during my performances, and between the acts he would send me in a few lines upon a card, of an encouraging character, or point out some error which he had detected. I was only too happy to be thus inscructed, and felt deeply the compliment paid to me in this way. In all his suggestions and corrections I found him to be in the right. I never rebelled but once, and he kindly referred me to the authorities upon the subject, when I was me to the authorities upon the subject, when I was taught humility, and my apology and thanks covered the shame of my rebellion. He spoke invariably of his fellow actors with tenderness; and when he had been docelved, or his confidence had been abused, he sheatly passed the offender by. In this respect, I presume, his conduct had undergone a change from his earlier habit; success had made him egotistical, certainly, and this egotism showed itself-conclines in a humorous way, sometime in a serious way."

Thiers had breakfasted heartily and was about to be served with dessert, when he suddenly be-came motionless and stanmered, "I am th-I can't creatie-I am sufficating." His last words were addressed to Madam: Tmers; he said, in reply to a question "Ou, it is nothing; it will pass away presently." He leaves two wills—one bequeathing most of his fortune to his wife and Mile. Dosne, and the other a purely political estament, which he had entrusted to the care of Barthéemy St. Hilaire. Mcissonier, the painter, who passed the previous Sanday with M. Thiers, with whom he h 4 a levely discussion on the merits of Delacroly, attempted then to take a portrait of the deceased statesman, which me artist successfully completed after death. A cast of the face of Thiers was also taken by M. Braun. M Thiers keenly felt beauty in the animal and regetable worlds. He tended his flowers as If they were living things. Anxiety for his numming birds scriously preyed upon him at Tours and Bordeaux. Tears of toy one day burst from nis eyes at Versailies, when M. Charles Blane took out of us pocket some tiny pots of fern, which Fontaineallowe him to earry off from the Place St. Georges. The pair of gazelles, sent aim by the Egyptian Pasha in 1840, lived to an old age, and founded a dynasty. M. Thiers to an old are, and founded a dynasty. M. Thiers used to be irrestablely drawn into the garden of his Ministerial residence to caress them. He taught the doe to ite at his feet with her head against him when he was working at budgets and writing dispatches. His love of norses amounted to a passion. He had thought of writing a history of the horse, to obtain materials for which he overcame his aversion to too Duc de Morny, one of the leading turfmen of the Empire. He used to speculate on the eloquent things the horse would after it it could but speak.

London, Sept. 17 .- On Friday, ex-President Grant was presented with the freedom of the burgh of Ayr. In returning thanks, he expressed the pleasure it gave him to form so close a connection with the land and nome of Burus. Gen. Grant and party will now make a round of the English provincial towns in the order of Newcastle-on-Type, York, Sheffield, Birmingham and Leamington, whence they will go to London. They expect to proceed to Paris on the 20th of October, where they will stay six weeks. They will next visit Marseilles and Nice, and then Genoa. They will leave on board an Amer can man-of-war to visit various ports of Spain, Malts, Sicily, Egypt and Turkey. In February the party will go to Naples, where they will stay a for night, and afterward spend a month in Rome; then return to Paris, ward spend a month in Bome; then return to Pans, visiting by the way the principal towns of Italy. Paris will be reached again about the end of April. Here they will remain a month, and afterward visit Dommari, Sweden, Norway, Russia and Austria, and finally visit Switzerland, which they hope to reach in Sentember. Preparations are making at Newcastie on Tyte to receive Gen. Grant this week. His visit will extend over the 21st and 22d. He will arrive on Thursday night, and be the guest of the Mayor.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 17 .- The Hon. Hugh E. C. Childers, of Loudon, England, arrived at the International Hotel this evening. He is here preparators to inspecting the Great Western Railroad.

GENERAL NOTES.

Thrift is a French virtue, and the Republicans naturally make the most of the economy of the resent form of government. The civil list of Napoleon III., including the grants to the Imperial family, amounted to \$5,390,000 annually. The salary of the President of the Republic is \$180,000.

Cardinal Manning has approved of the purbase of the Manchester Aquarium by Bishop Vaughan. The original intention of the Roman Catholic bishop was to convert the aquarium into a church. For the present this design has been abandoned, and the institution will be materialized as a place of public amusement more or less instructive.

Divorce after forty-nine years of wedded life! It was certainly an anomaly in a court of justice, and the white-headed Judge who occupied the bench at Sedalla, Mo., was undoubtedly justified in dismissing the suit and reprimanding the couple. The complainant, who was in his seventy first year, mumbled something about incompatibility, but the Judge cut him short with

Bishop Pratt would condemn all of Brigham Young's wives to perpetual widowhood. "Bless, we pray Thee, the wives of Thy servant who has departed. May they entertain that truthful, faithful and virtuous integrity to him which is most becoming for them, until they shall embrace him again, to share and rejoice with him in the fulness of the blessings of immortality and eternal ite." This was the Bishop's prayer. Yet there are Mor-

mon Samivels who will bear in mind but practical remarks of Mr. Weller. The forlorn seamstresses of Merrie England need not stitch, stitch, stitch after ten o'clock in the evening against their will. The magistrates of South Shields have shown that the Factory Act, which Mr. Cross pushed through Parliament, can be enforced against employers who are brutal in their requirements. I'wo firms have recently been called upon to explain how it was that they chanced to have a number of sewing women and millipers' assistants working for dear life in their shops up to 10 o'clock one Saturday night; and as